

the knowing how to use it, and I anticipate that the experienced tacticians of the South will be able to prevent the West from realizing its anticipated benefits from its growth and present strength.

#### SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

A good deal of business has passed its incipient stage, and been referred to Committees—to be noticed when it appears again. Among these matters, I find a bill already prepared and printed, for a new charter to the city of Washington. In looking over the bill, I find among the enumerated powers given to the city government, there is given a despotic power, not only over slaves, but over free citizens of color. It empowers the City Council "to prescribe the terms and conditions on which free negroes and mulattoes may reside in the city"—the city, of which, as citizens of the United States, they are part owners. Why do they not authorize this municipal corporation, holding its existence by the will and for the uses of the nation, to "prescribe the terms and conditions" on which free white citizens of Massachusetts or New York, may visit the seat of the National government?—They are also to be allowed "to punish corporally any colored servant or slave, for a breach of any of their laws or ordinances, unless the owner or holder of any such servant or slave will pay the fine in such cases provided." So that we are to have a Congressional whipping-post, whether located in the Capitol yard, I cannot say, but surely it ought to be there, for Congress to see how faithfully their orders to whip men and women are obeyed. A year or two ago, a free colored servant of Mr. Webster, who was then a Senator, representing the state of Massachusetts, was found "going at large" in the street after 10 o'clock at night, was seized by the watch, and although well known to be the servant of a Senator, and having written evidence of that fact in his pockets, he was imprisoned, and kept for the purpose of exacting a fine for the benefit of these harpies, until next day, when Mr. Seaton, the mayor, bethought him that this might be a bad business, and sent a peremptory order for his release. So the vigilant police lost their segar money. By Mr. Webster's direction a suit was commenced for false imprisonment, but under the instruction of the U. S. District Court, paid out of the national treasury, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff. This case will be a good argument that we ought to keep slavery here, so as to allow slaveholders coming to Congress to bring their servants. Why not abolish slavery, so as to allow Northern members to bring their free and paid servants?

The same city government is also to have power from Congress "to restrain and prohibit the nightly and other disorderly meetings of slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes, by imprisonment, not exceeding six months for any one offense, and to punish such slaves by whipping, not exceeding forty stripes." &c. The grammatical construction, as now in use. I attended two or three colored congregations on Sabbath, the 31st of December and the ministers, in giving notice that they intend to keep watch-night, assured their Christian brethren that they need be under no apprehensions, for a special permit had been obtained from the mayor for that meeting. In other words, they could worship God, by the grace of Mr. Seaton, and not otherwise. So that "nightly and other" is construed to convey the idea that all "nightly" meetings are to be deemed disorderly. Congress is said to have no power to establish a religion which inclines its votaries to pray and preach "nightly."

I do not believe this charter can pass. It is probable the people of color themselves, encouraged by the manifest change of feeling here, will unite in a manly petition to Congress, representing the oppressive disabilities and persecutions they labor under, and praying that the new charter may restrain, instead of permitting these enormities of municipal tyranny.

Judge Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petition of William Jones, reported to day a bill more fully to extend the provisions of the Act of 1793, over the District of Columbia, and to repeal certain laws—including as I understand, in the report, all the ancient and barbarous laws regarding the seizure of persons on suspicion of their being slaves. We, of the North, think the Act of 1793, bad enough, but it will be a very great advance from the present law, to have it so that no person can be taken up as a slave, except on the claim of the owner, or his authorized agent. Gen. Saunders, of N. C., presented a minority report. Where's the gag? Mr. Winthrop rather waggishly raised the question of order, whether these reports and bills did not come within the rule! The Speaker who saw the point, decided that they could be received.

In the meantime, the odious traffic in slaves still dares to flourish in the face of Congress and of the nation. The following advertisement yet disgraces the column of the National Intelligencer.

"NEGROES WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase any number of negroes for the New-Orleans market, and the highest market price will at all times be given for likely negroes. Himself or agent can be seen at the corner of 7th street and Maryland avenue. All communications promptly attended to.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.—Let the world make its comments.—How long will they dare abuse our patience?

The New-Hampshire Gazette has entered its ninetieth year; being the oldest newspaper in the United States. It was Whig during the revolution.

### VOICE OF FREEDOM.

Brandon, Thursday, February 1, 1844.

#### LIBERTY TICKET.

Nominated by the National Convention, May, 1841.

For President,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF MICHIGAN.

"Our own slave States, and especially the more southern of them, in which the number of slaves is greater, and in which, of course, the sentiment of injustice is stronger than in the more northern ones, are to be placed on the list of decaying communities."

"The question now for the north finally to decide is—shall the slave states draw us down with them, and both perish, or shall we, by a decided and consistent exertion of virtuous energy, save ourselves and them from destruction."—James G. Birney

For Vice President,  
**THOMAS MORRIS,**  
OF OHIO.

"I rejoice, that the abolition of slavery throughout the civilized world is no longer problematical; it seems to be almost universally conceded that this stupendous fraud upon a portion of the human race is fast drawing to a close, and the great question with us is truly, what measures are best suited to accomplish this desirable end in the United States."

"Political action is necessary to produce moral reformation in a nation; and that action with us can only be effectually exercised through the ballot box. And surely the ballot box can never be used for a more noble purpose than to restore and secure to every man his inalienable rights."—Thomas Morris.

#### LIBERTY STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM R. SHAFER,**  
OF TOWNSEND.  
For Lieut. Governor,  
**AARON ANGLIER,**  
OF MIDDLEBURY.  
For Treasurer,  
**HARRY HALE,**  
OF CHELSEA.

#### Liberty Convention.

The Green Mountain Freeman contains a full account of the meeting of the Vermont friends of freedom, which we copy entire. A perusal of the doings of this Convention will cause the Anti-Slavery heart to beat freer and faster. Many of the resolutions are pithy, pointed, and bold.—The age and the cause demand such. None of them would sound too harsh or ultra to the ears of him whose kindred or friends had to tread the "narrow and thorny path the slave walks in."

We are glad to see the name of William R. Shafer, on the ticket as candidate for Governor of Vermont. Judge Shafer is an honest and independent farmer, who has acquired a handsome property by the labor of his own hands. His known talents, integrity and humane feelings eminently qualify him for the honors, which the yeomanry of the Green Mountain State might well be proud to give.

One feature of the meeting must be especially cheering to the good and true. A Christian spirit and unanimity of feeling characterized all the sittings of the Convention. They met, not to think of spoils and places, or to kindle fire-brands of discord and destruction as their foes have reported; but to form plans, and to devise measures for carrying out, peaceably and constitutionally, the great foundation-principle of all democratic governments, viz: the right of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" now so basely trampled in the dust! To what nobler object can the ballot box be devoted, than to hang up again, before all the people, the great charter of human rights, giving protection and equal privileges of citizenship, as freely to the lowliest serf as to the haughtiest lord? Is it strange that personal elevation, and banks and tariffs and treasures should be lost sight of, when men meet to consult how they may best exert their influence to change three millions of "chattel" and "property personal" to men, with liberty to live as reason may direct? And is it strange that in such an assembly, love and generous feelings should rule the hour? "We have been accustomed," says the Editor of the 'Freeman,' "to see much sympathy and Christian feeling exhibited at the session of annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church; but we have never seen more devotion to principle, or more of the spirit of sacrifice to the practical duties of christianity, than was exhibited on that occasion."

#### LIBERTY STATE CONVENTION.

PURSUANT to the call of the State Committee, two hundred and twelve delegates, representing ten counties, assembled in Convention at Rochester, on the 17th day of January, 1844. A large number of women also honored the occasion and the cause by their attendance.

At 10 o'clock, CHARLES CARPENTER, Esq. chairman of the State Committee, called to order, and the convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of J. W. HALE, Esq. of Brandon, Chairman, and C. C. Briggs, of Randolph, Secretary.

The guidance and blessing of Almighty God were then invoked by the Rev. John Gleed, of Lamoille county.

On motion, R. V. Marsh of Brandon, J. P. Miller of Montpelier, Edward Eastman of Randolph, Judge Shafer of Townsend, and Harry Hale of Chelsea, were appointed to nominate officers of the convention, and a State Committee.

Voted, that all friendly to the Liberty Party be invited to take part in the deliberations of this body; and that all who intend to vote the Liberty Ticket be requested to enroll their names as members.

Messrs. Hall of Royalton, Fuller of Stow, Morse of Rochester, and Griswold

of Randolph, were appointed committee on the roll.

The committee to nominate officers of Convention reported, and the following persons were appointed, to wit:

J. W. HALE, Esq., of Brandon, President.  
Vice Presidents:  
Hon. W. R. Shafer, Wm. Warner, Esq., Wilder Dearborn, Esq., E. W. McEwen, Esq., H. Campbell, Esq., Benj. Morse, Esq., W. G. Brown, Esq., John West, Esq., Ira Smith, Esq., Col. Alba Stinson.

Secretaries:  
C. L. Knapp, C. C. Briggs.

The President introduced to the convention the Rev. H. H. Garnet, of Troy, N. Y., and he was invited to a seat on the platform.

On motion, Edward Eastman, Esq., of Randolph, R. V. Marsh, Esq., of Brandon, Harry Hale, Esq., of Chelsea, Rev. Wm. Scates of Rochester, and Daniel Lothrop of Stow, were appointed a committee of Business and Resolutions.

On motion, a committee, consisting of two from each county represented, was chosen, by the delegates in separate meetings, by counties, to report a ticket for State Officers, also candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Congressional district committees, to wit: Messrs. Shafer of Townsend, Miller of Wilmington, Warner of Andover, Hall of Royalton, May of West Fairlee, Eastman of Randolph, Knapp and Poland of Montpelier, W. H. French of Williston, McEwen of Hinesburgh, Farnsworth of Walden, Marsh of Brandon, Graves of Rutland, Rowell of Troy, Cooper of Ira-burg, Fuller of Stow, and West of Morris-town.

Col. Miller announced to the convention that the Hon. Charles K. Williams had, for personal reasons, signified his desire not to be again a candidate for the office of Governor, at the same time expressing his confidence in the principles of the Liberty Party, and his hope of their speedy triumph.

On motion, the State Committee of the Liberty Party were re-elected for the year ensuing, as follows:

Charles Carpenter, of Randolph, Edward Eastman, " Howard Griswold, " S. M. Bigelow, Brookfield, Daniel Woodward, Royalton.

Rev. J. C. Aspinwall announced that a supply of Liberty Tracts had been provided, and were now ready at the office of the Freeman, in Montpelier.

Mr. Garnet, on request, gave an interesting history of the establishment of the Canaan Academy, (in which he was a pupil) and its final demolition by a mob. The convention adjourned till 1-2 past 2 o'clock.

#### AFTERNOON.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Garnet.

A committee on Finance, consisting of Messrs. Shafer, Hale and Cooper, was appointed, and on motion, the accounts of the State Committee were referred to said committee.

The Business Committee reported sundry resolutions, which being read and accepted, were discussed and laid upon the table.

The Business Committee introduced the following:  
Resolved, That the cause of humanity as connected with the abolition of slavery, demands the influence, the talents, and the efforts of woman, which influence when exerted in a righteous cause cannot fail of being respected and felt.

Mr. Garnet then addressed the Convention at length, in a very able and interesting manner, on the above resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

After singing by the choir, the convention adjourned to 7 o'clock.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Meeting opened with prayer. The discussion of the resolution was resumed, and continued until after nine o'clock, Messrs. Rowell of Troy, Marsh of Brandon, Col. Miller, Fuller of Stow, and others, participating.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

#### THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

Opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Miller of Wilmington.

The State Committee on Tracts, appointed at a previous convention, made a verbal report, representing the present condition of this important department, and recommending the appointment of Rev. J. C. Aspinwall, of Montpelier, as General Depository, with power to appoint such and so many agents as he may deem proper.

The committee appointed to present a ticket for State Officers and candidates for Electors of President and Vice President, &c., submitted the following:

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM R. SHAFER.**  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**AARON ANGLIER.**  
For Treasurer,  
**HARRY HALE.**  
For Electors of President and Vice President,  
TITUS HUTCHINSON, } Electors at large.  
JOHN P. MILLER, }  
JOSIAH W. HALE, District No. 1.  
RYLAND FLETCHER, " " 2.  
JAMES DEAN, " " 3.  
B. H. FULLER, " " 4.

For District Committees:  
No. 1. Oscar L. Shafer, of Wilmington, Daniel Roberts, jr. of Manchester, Reuben R. Thrall, of Rutland.  
No. 2. Bela Hall, of Royalton, Daniel Woodward, of Royalton, David Morse, of Sharon.  
No. 3. Reuben Farnsworth, of Westford, Anson Byington, of Williston, Austin Beecher, of Hinesburgh.  
No. 4. Jesse Cooper, of Ira-burg, J. P. Miller, of Montpelier, John West, of Morris-town.

The report was accepted, and the several nominations unanimously confirmed.

Upon the vote confirming the nomination for Governor, Judge SHAFER, being present, responded in a brief address, and signified his acceptance.

The following resolution was then introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of WILLIAM R. SHAFER, for Governor—of AARON ANGLIER, for Lieut. Governor—of HARRY HALE, for Treasurer of this State;—and we earnestly invite every citizen of Vermont, who is in favor of Liberty and opposed to Slavery, to cooperate with us, actively and efficiently, to secure their election.

The following nomination of county committee for Windsor County was presented by the delegation from said county, and confirmed:

Hardford Probate District—Bela Hall, P. Metcalf, Piny Warner.

Windsor Probate District—William Warner, Ryland Fletcher, Oramel Hutchins.

The committee on Finance reported the State Committee indebted in the sum of \$64.91 for tracts and publications circulated—which sum was raised by contribution by the friends present.

Rev. Mr. Garnet addressed the convention at length in support of the proposition, that prejudice against color is unnatural, unscriptural, and of modern origin.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

#### AFTERNOON.

Meeting opened by prayer.

Mr. Marsh from the Business Committee made a further report of resolutions, which after discussion, were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas, the Liberty Party is formed for the purpose of carrying out the principles of the Declaration of Independence—

Resolved, That in carrying out these principles, with Truth for our guide, and Union and PERSISTENCE for our motto, we will never falter nor slacken our exertions until success, ultimate and complete, attends our efforts.

Resolved, That all State laws that establish or perpetuate—that all laws of the United States that sustain or countenance, slavery, as known and practised in the Southern States of this Union, are unjustified by, and in derogation of, natural law.

Resolved, That inasmuch as slavery is political, the abolition of slavery should also be political, depending for its final triumph upon the efforts of a united political Liberty Party.

Resolved, That no man can be an abolitionist who merely professes opposition to slavery, and then casts his vote, either in favor of a slaveholder, or for those who support a slaveholder for office—therefore,

Resolved, That "by their fruits ye shall know them."

Resolved, That no man voting against slaveholders can be said to "throw away his vote," while he who votes in favor of slaveholders, their aiders or abettors, not only throws away his vote, but does infinitely greater mischief than the loss of his vote merely, or the neglecting to vote at all, could possibly accomplish.

Resolved, That the best interests of the North and West, whether of agriculture, manufactures or commerce—whether a tariff for the protection of domestic industry, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, or a proper regulation of the currency, are sacrificed continually for the benefit of southern slaveholders: we therefore regard the squabble of the other parties about such measures as of trifling consequence when compared with the magnitude of an evil lying beyond, and at the bottom, of all these, and forever preventing a fair and equitable adjustment of any of them.

Resolved, That we are the friends of "Protection" in the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the term—Protection to industry and Protection to MAN.

Resolved, That we regard the project of some of the Southern States to annex Texas to the United States, as dangerous to our liberties, as it is unconstitutional, and directly tending, if successful, to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure, the indications in Congress of the triumph of the people over slavery, on the Right of Petition; for which triumph John Quincy Adams is, in the opinion of this convention, entitled to the gratitude of every citizen of the free States, for his able, fearless, and persevering exertions in favor of the petitioners.

Resolved, That the nomination of the National Convention at Buffalo, of JAMES G. BIRNEY and THOMAS MORRIS, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, meets with our entire approbation.

Resolved, That while we would accord to all political measures their real importance, we are truly disgusted with the constant cry of "other great interests," raised by the Whig and Democratic parties, a cry directly calculated, if not expressly intended to delude the people from the great issue between Slavery and Liberty, and regarding interests of minor importance compared with the great interest of HUMAN RIGHTS.

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery must necessarily precede a judicious and permanent system of national financial policy.

On motion of Rev. William Scates of Rochester,

Resolved, That religion regards not merely a part but the whole of the relations which exist between man and man; and that among these are discernible not only domestic, social and intellectual, but civil and political relations.

Resolved, That we regard politics in their high and sacred import as falling

under the guidance and sanction of religion.

Resolved, That there should be a broad distinction drawn between the comparatively low and narrow partisan subjects which have commonly usurped the name and place of politics, and the exalted and divine principles of impartial and universal right which forms the basis of the Liberty Party.

Resolved, That we consider the principles of this Party as either comprehensive of, or identical with, the other great principles of religious benevolence, and in religious and benevolent minds should occupy as high a place as the other great benevolent enterprises, such as the Temperance, or Home and Foreign Missionary Societies.

Resolved, That we do not deem a judicious and candid discussion of Liberty Politics in the sacred desk on the holy Sabbath, more inappropriate than discourses regarding the interests of the Bible or Tract enterprises.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the interests of no great enterprise can be advanced without financial means, and as the disturbing principle of oppression is the great source of financial depression, therefore, slavery does oppose the extension of morals and religion both at home and abroad; and as the christian ministry would desire to evangelize the moral and religious aspects of the world abroad, so it should evangelize the civil and political aspects of the world at home, by breaking down the institution of slavery by preaching anti-slavery politics.

Resolved, That John Adams well understood the responsibilities of the pulpit, when in a letter to his wife, dated Philadelphia, July 7, 1774, he inquires—"Does Mr. Willard preach against oppression and the other cardinal vices?" Tell him the clergy here, of every denomination, not excepting the Episcopalian, thunder and lighten every Sabbath!"

Resolved, That we do most respectfully, yet earnestly entreat those clerical associations which have expressed an unqualified disapprobation of the agitation of such subjects on the Sabbath to review their decisions.

Resolved, That as politics in legislative application was the key which locked the prison door upon the wretched sufferers, therefore we would most earnestly, yet respectfully entreat the Rev. Clergy of all religious connections in the United States of America, to found a religious discourse on Isaiah, 61—1, and in application of their subject, unequivocally admonish their hearers to take the above-mentioned key of politics and throw wide open the doors of universal, civil and religious freedom.

On motion of J. Poland, Resolved, That when the Whig State Committee, in their late address to the Whigs of Vermont, call upon them to organize in the same manner, and contend for the same principles for which they contended in 1840, and then, in enumerating those principles, declare for the "abolition of the odious system of American slavery by any and every constitutional means," they plainly give us to understand, that we have no more to expect from a Whig triumph in 1844, than was realized from that of 1840.

B. H. Fuller, Esq., introduced the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, the Democratic party of Vermont most gravely claim, that as democracy is the doctrine of equal rights, and as their presidential candidate is a resident of a free State, hence theirs is the abolition party; therefore,

Resolved, That the pledge of their candidate to palsy the arm of Freedom, if raised in behalf of equal rights, and Martin Van Buren's executive interference in order to immolate forty-two innocent human beings upon Cuban gibbets, at the bidding of Southern slaveholders, and the censures moved and passed against Freedom's Advocate in Congress, by Democrats, as well as the very democratic gag of that party, which has for years guarded slavery's den, proves that the Democratic party, in the spirit it breathes, and the crimes it sanctions, is as destitute of democracy as midnight is of sunshine.

On motion of Rev. H. H. Garnet, Resolved, That prejudice against color, is unnatural, unscriptural, and of modern origin.

On motion of D. E. Nicholson, Esq. of Wallingford,

Resolved, That in the judgment of Charity, the sincerity or intelligence of professed abolitionists, acting with the Whig and Democratic parties, is very questionable.

On motion of Edward Eastman, Esq., Resolved, That while we accord to the Legislature of this State full credit for their action on the subject of slavery, we cannot admit that they have "done all in their power," until we see the individuals composing that body, carrying out consistently the spirit of their Legislative enactments, when acting in the capacity of citizens, and at the polls.

On motion of Rev. L. D. Pomeroy, of Moretown,

Resolved, That in the progress of the cause of Emancipation, we recognize the overruling hand of Almighty God, and in view of the spirit that pervades our counsels, we devoutly acknowledge His directing hand.

On motion, a committee of nine was appointed to prepare and publish an Address to the People, viz: Messrs. Miller, Knapp and Poland, of Montpelier, Fuller of Stow, Cooper of Ira-burg, Rowell of Troy, Webber and Scates of Rochester, and Miller of Wilmington.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Rev. H. H. Garnet, of New York, for his highly valuable addresses before this body; and, especially, for the practical, living

demonstration he has presented of the falsehood of the colored man's inferiority.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to its officers for the satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned them.

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgments of this Convention are hereby tendered to the people of Rochester, who have in their usual spirit of liberality, entertained our members; to the proprietors of the Congregational Meeting-house, for its use; and to the choir of singers for their acceptable services during our meetings.

The proceedings of the convention having been brought harmoniously to a close, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the choir and the congregation united in singing the "Ode to Birney." By Prof. Wright.

The Convention then, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Garnet, adjourned without date.

J. W. HALE, President.  
C. L. KNAPP, } Secretaries.  
C. C. BRIGGS, }

#### William Jones—The Colored Prisoner.

This man is now confined in jail at Washington, on suspicion of being a slave, and having an owner somewhere. The 'Globe,' at Washington, recently sent out the following advertisement:

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Washington County, D. C., on the 2d Dec. 1843, a negro man, who calls himself William Jones. He is a very dark mulatto, about 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, and between 24 and 25 years of age; had on, when committed, blue cassinet pants and light linen roundabouts. He says he is free. Lives, when at home, in Richmond County, Va. He has a scar on the outside of the right arm, between the elbow and the wrist. He says the last person he lived with was M. Dawson, who keeps a tavern about three miles this side of Richmond. He also says that Mr. John Farrall and Thos. Holley, (farmers in the same neighborhood of Mr. Dawson) know him. He says he was brought here by a Capt. Fugitt, who runs a vessel, and lives about the Navy Yard.

The owner or owners of the above described negro man are hereby required to come forward, prove him, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison and other expenses, as the law directs.

ROB. HALL, for  
A. HUSTON, Marshal.

On the 28th of Dec. last, Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, rose in Congress, and presented a petition from Mr. Jones, stating that he was a free citizen of the U. States; that while enjoying his birthright of freedom, he was forcibly seized, without the accusation of crime, put into the prison, and was to be sold to pay his jail fees, unless an owner should come and claim him. He presented that he had no owner but his God, and that it was hard to be imprisoned without any fault, and then sold to pay his jail fees; and appealed to Congress, which has exclusive legislation in the District, to give him protection. This petition was the occasion of a warm debate in the House of Representatives, on a motion of Mr. Giddings to refer it to a select committee of five, and of Mr. Brodhead, to refer it to the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Davis, of New-York, made a most singular speech; declaring that the North were not and could not be abolitionists; that if slavery were done away, the North would be flooded by a black population, and that in case such an event should happen, he should go for a dissolution of the Union! Thus he loves his country, and human freedom! Rather than have three and a half millions set free from the bloodiest bondage on earth, to go where interest or choice might lead them, he would have them remain in chains, till another *Toussaint L'Ouverture* shall arise to proclaim freedom to his race by a "baptism of blood."

There is one sentiment expressed by Mr. Davis, which goes even beyond any we have heard from the most "fanatical" of the "ultraists."

"Mr. D.'s own individual opinion was, that slavery could not exist in this District; that the moment this District came within the jurisdiction of this Government, that instant, by the operation of law, slavery was at an end; and for he held that there were illustrations to the Constitution of the country, and that while Congress could not make a king, it could not make a slave. His opinion was also that slavery could not exist in the Territories under the Government of this country, no matter whence or how they were acquired; that the instant the territory became the territory of the United States, that slavery ceased therein."

As an opiate to quiet the North, the subject was referred to a committee, so that some facts will be given in reference to the saleability of a man, upon the presumption of his being a slave, for the purpose of paying his jail fees. It is thought the matter will end in a repeal of this most wicked slave law.

E. K. Avery.—The report, that this man confessed, upon his death-bed, the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell, and of two other females, is contradicted by a correspondent of the New-York Tribune. Mr. Avery is said to be still alive, and residing in Richmond, Ms.